Greetings from a Blacksburg, Virginia that cannot seem to make up its mind whether it is Winter or Spring – thus I cannot seem to make up my mind whether to wear my sweaters or shirts – I opt for sweater vests.

As with most folks, I make new year’s resolutions. One of mine was to more consistently and critically engage with our SREM Facebook page in order to increase the impact and reach of our site. So, my goal was to simply post relevant articles, announcements, and thoughts on the page at least once per day and see what happens. Well, it has worked. We have almost doubled in size and our reach (measure by some Facebook algorithm) has increased by some 450% from January 1st. If you have not yet “liked” our page and/or if you have not yet engaged with it, I hope you will consider doing so. Go to http://www.facebook.com/pages/ASA-Section-on-Racial-and-Ethnic-Minorities-SREM/190903384307682?sk=wall and participate. Doing so will increase the presence of the sociological scholarship of race and ethnicity throughout all of our social networks in a new way.

Another way to increase the scholarship of our members in SREM is through two significant initiatives: the mentoring program and establishing a journal. Concerning the former, Chair-Elect, Tanya Golash-Boza (University of Kansas), has been working to establish SREM’s first-ever mentoring program for graduate students. Ultimately, we hope to extend this to junior faculty as well. If you have any thoughts, please email Tanya at tgb@ku.edu. Concerning the latter, the establishing of an ASA-Sponsored Section journal for the sociological study of race and
ethnicity, significant discussions have been underway as of the turn of the year. We will be drafting a proposal between March and the annual meeting in Denver. If you have any ideas, thoughts, and/or desire to be involved, email me at brunsmad@vt.edu.

The major work that has been going on for the Section has revolved around developing the session portfolio for the upcoming annual meetings. We have a fantastic line-up of open and invited sessions. First, our very own Bob Newby has organized a fantastic invited session on “Race and the 2012 Election” with papers presented by Joe R. Feagin (Texas A & M University), David Fasenfest (Wayne State University), Kristine M. Wright (University of California-Irvine), and Roderick Joseph Harrison (Howard University). Such a session will be a central place to come together and discuss the role of race in this year’s crucial election. Second, Andrea Voyer (Yale University) and Luisa Farah Schwartzman have co-organized a session that brings together scholars considering such topics as multicultural utopias, social belonging, moral, legal and political discourses in pursuit of emancipatory goals, and the social struggles in building multicultural societies, in a session called “Real Multiculturalism” - echoing President Erik Olin Wright’s conference theme of “Real Utopias”. Panelists include: David G. Embrick (Loyola University-Chicago), Nora Hui-Jung Kim (University of Mary Washington), Anna C. Korteweg (University of Toronto), and TiannaShontaPaschel (University of California - Berkeley). John Skrentny (University of California, San Diego) will serve as discussant.

In addition to these invited sessions, open sessions are currently being put together. First, Ellington Graves (Virginia Tech) and Carson Byrd (Virginia Tech) are bringing together the best submissions on "The Best Ideas: Critical Issues and Developments in the Scholarship of Race and Racism" while Nadia Kim (Loyola Marymount University) is rounding up the best papers to attend to the “Sociohistorical Significance of Changing Ethnicity and Race Categories: Beyond the Black, Latino, and White Paradigm.” Finally, Thanks be to Karyn Lacy (University of Michigan) for organizing one of our most significant events, the SREM Roundtables which will be followed by our Section’s 40-minute business meeting.

Whew. Just writing all of that down makes me both exhausted and exhilarated! I cannot wait to see you all there.

Peace and Solidarity.

David L. Brunsma
OUR NEW LOOK

As you have probably noticed our newsletter has new cover art! The artwork featured on the first page of this issue is an original work by a young Minneapolis artist, Namir Mustafa Fearce, called "The Journey of the Vigilant Philosopher." Namir, age 13, created this work in conjunction with a youth arts program developed and implemented by Juxtaposition Arts (Juxta). You may remember that Juxta was featured in our community corner section in the Spring 2009 issue.

Juxta is a nonprofit visual arts and cultural center, founded in 1995 and located in the heart of North Minneapolis, which is one of the poorest neighborhoods in the state where there are high numbers of youth (as much as 50% of residents) and people of color (90% of population). The founders, Roger & DeAnna Cummings are organizers, artists, educators, creative community developers, and social entrepreneurs whose life's work has opened up pathways to success for thousands of youth and transformed forgotten public spaces into vibrant functional destinations that reflect the voices of the community.

Namir Mustafa Fearce first attended a course at Juxtaposition Arts at age 9 where he learned comic book illustration and design. He later returned to Juxta to take part in the Visual Arts Literacy Training (V.A.L.T.) Course where students learn foundational drawing and painting skills. V.A.L.T. is designed as the entry level course that students must pass to go on to other social enterprise courses such as Environmental Design, Studio Arts, Textile Printing, Graphic Design and Mural Design. Since completing the V.A.L.T. course with flying colors Namir has changed the way he is thinking about art entirely! Strongly influenced by the artwork of Jean Michel Basquiat, as the featured piece indicates, Namir has produced several reproductions of Basquiat’s work, and ultimately Namir created the original piece which is now our cover art! Namir is currently 13 years old and works as an intern in the Studio Arts area at Juxta, where he is able to develop a studio practice based on making work that he is interested in as well as

Continued next page…….
as well as receive regular critiques, visit local artists studios and visit local galleries.

I am excited to be able to feature Namir’s work in our newsletter! Not only does his work give our newsletter a great new look, but it also allows us to showcase the creative interventions going on in the communities that many of us are a part of in our lives and scholarship!

If you are interested in contributing to Juxtaposition Arts, or if you are interested in purchasing Namir’s artwork or the work of the other young talents at Juxta, you can contact Juxta at at info@juxtaposition.org or call directly at 612.588-1148.

And, check Juxta out online at: https://www.facebook.com/JuxtapositionArts or www.juxtaposition.org

Above: Storefront Juxtaposition Arts

Also, if you are interested in seeing more of Namir Fearce’s work, you can check out his work at: http://nameerstudio.blogspot.com/

The photo on the right is a picture of Namir reading a book about the artist Jean Michel Basquiat. Below are the two reproductions Namir composed of Basquiat’s work!
ARTICLES and BOOK CHAPTERS


SYMPOSIUM

Be on the lookout for the April 2012 (Vol. 35 No. 4) issues of *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, which will contain a symposium based on the article “Race and Reflexivity,” by Mustafa Emirbayer and Matthew Desmond. Several members of SREM participated in this symposium!
Commentators include:
Howard Winant, Mary Patillo, John Jackson, Wendy Leo Moore, Sudhir Venkatesh, Stephen Steinberg, Kimberly Dacosta

BOOKS

**The Store in The Hood: A Century of Ethnic Business and Conflict**
Rowman & Littlefield 2010
By: Steven J. Gold

*The Store in the Hood* is a comprehensive study of conflicts between immigrant merchants and customers throughout the U.S. during the 20th century. From the lynchings of Sicilian immigrant merchants in the late 1800s, to the riots in L.A. following the acquittal of the police officers who beat Rodney King, to present-day Detroit, recurrent conflicts between immigrant business owners and their customers have disrupted the stability of American life. Devastating human lives, property and public order, these conflicts have been the subject of periodic investigations that are generally limited in scope and emphasize the outlooks and cultural practices of the involved groups as the root of most disputes.

**How Ethical Systems Change: Lynching and Capital Punishment**
Routledge 2011
By: Sheldon Ekland-Olson and Danielle Dirks

Slavery, lynching and capital punishment were interwoven in the United States and by the mid-twentieth century these connections gave rise to a small but well-focused reform movement. Biased and perfunctory procedures were replaced by prolonged trials and appeals, which some found messy and meaningless; DNA profiling clearly established innocent persons had been sentenced to death. The debate over taking life to protect life continues; this book is based on a hugely popular undergraduate course taught at the University of Texas, and is ideal for those interested in criminal justice, social problems, social inequality, and social movements.
BOOKS, Continued...

“At This Defining Moment” Barack Obama’s Presidential Candidacy and the New Politics of Race.
New York University Press, 2011
By: Enid Lynette Logan

Using the 2008 election as a case study of U.S. race relations, and based on a wealth of empirical data that includes an analysis of over 1,500 newspaper articles, blog postings, and other forms of public speech collected over a 3 year period, Logan claims that while race played a central role in the 2008 election, it was in several respects different from the past. Logan ultimately concludes that while the selection of an individual African American man as president does not mean that racism is dead in the contemporary United States, we must also think creatively and expansively about what the election does mean for the nation and for the evolving contours of race in the 21st century.

Southern Stalemate: Five Years Without Public Education in Prince Edward County, Virginia.
University of Chicago Press, 2011
By: Christopher Bonastia

In 1959, Virginia’s Prince Edward County closed its public schools rather than obey a court order to desegregate. For five years, black children were left to fend for themselves while the courts decided if the county could continue to deny its citizens public education. Investigating this remarkable and nearly forgotten story of local, state, and federal political confrontation, Christopher Bonastia recounts the test of wills that pitted resolute African Americans against equally steadfast white segregationists in a battle over the future of public education in America.

Choosing Ethnicity, Negotiating Race: Korean Adoptees in America
Russel sage Foundation Press, 2011
By: Mia Tuan and Jiannbin Lee Shiao

Selectee for the 2011 list of Outstanding Academic Titles by Choice: Current Reviews for Academic Libraries in the category of Social and Behavioral Sciences. Transnational adoption was once a rarity in the United States, but Americans have been choosing to adopt children from abroad with increasing frequency since the mid-twentieth century. Korean adoptees make up the largest share of international adoptions 25 percent of all children adopted from outside the United States but they remain understudied among Asian American groups. What kind of identities do adoptees develop as members of American families and in a cultural climate that often views them as foreigners? Choosing Ethnicity, Negotiating Race is the first study of this unique population to collect in-depth interviews with a multigenerational, random sample of adult Korean adoptees. The book examines how Korean adoptees form their social identities and compares them to native-born Asian Americans who are not adopted.
**BOOKS, Continued...**

**White Party, White Government: Race, Class and U.S. Politics**  
Routledge, 2012  
By: Joe Feagin

White Party, White Government (Routledge 2011) examines the centuries-old impact of systemic racism on the U.S. political system. The text assesses the development by elite and other whites of a racialized capitalistic system, grounded early in slavery and land theft, and its intertwining with a distinctive political system whose fundamentals were laid down in the founding decades. From these years through the Civil War and Reconstruction, to the 1920s, the 1930s Roosevelt era, the 1960s Johnson era, through to the Ronald Reagan, George H. W. Bush, and Barack Obama presidencies, Feagin explores the effects of ongoing demographic changes on the present and future of the U.S. political system.

**White Bound: Nationalists, Antiracists, and the Shared Meanings of Race**  
Stanford University Press, 2012  
By: Matthew Hughey

“A bold field study by a savvy new talent in sociology, Matthew Hughey. Drawing on rich interviews, Hughey demonstrates the depths and power of the centuries-old white racial frame in the minds of whites in both explicitly racist groups and openly antiracist groups. Consciously and unconsciously whites in both make significant use of racialized social capital and white-centered identities, understandings, and meanings.” - Joe R. Feagin, The Ella C. McFadden Professor of Sociology, Texas A&M University

**White Parents, Black Children, Experiencing Transracial Adoption**  
Rowman & Littlefield 2012  
By: Darron T. Smith, Cardell K. Jacobson, and Brenda G. Juarez

*White Parents, Black Children* looks at the difficult issue of race in transracial adoptions—particularly the adoption by white parents of children from different racial and ethnic groups. Despite the long history of troubled and fragile race relations in the United States, some people believe the United States may be entering a post-racial state where race no longer matters, citing evidence like the increasing number of transracial adoptions to make this point. However, *White Parents, Black Children* argues that racism remains a factor for many children of transracial adoptions. Black children raised in white homes are not exempt from racism, and white parents are often naive about the experiences their children encounter.
SREM Members Editorials in the News


- Dr. Christopher Bonastia, Associate Professor of Sociology at Lehman College and CUNY Graduate Center published an editorial blog in the Huffington Post, regarding the relevance of the Prince Edward County case to current issues of school segregation. Read his editorial at: [http://www.huffingtonpost.com/christopher-bonastia/school-segregation_b_1195336.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/christopher-bonastia/school-segregation_b_1195336.html).

- As part of Worldview’s occasional series “Images, Movies and Race,” WBEZ’s Richard Steele spoke with Enobong (Anna) Branch, an assistant professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst. Branch is the author of Opportunity Denied: Limiting Black Women to Devalued Work published by Rutgers University Press. Her research focus lies primarily in the study of Blacks contemporarily and historically. She spoke about the legacy of labor for Black women in the U.S and shared her views on the controversial film The Help. You can listen online or download it as a podcast via the following link. Images, Movies and Race: 'The Help' and Black Women's Labor WBEZ 91.5, Chicago Public Radio [http://www.wbez.org/worldview/2012-01-27](http://www.wbez.org/worldview/2012-01-27).

**BOOKS, Continued...**

**Covert Racism: Theories, Institutions, and Experiences**
Haymarket Books, 2012
By: Rodney D. Coates

Covert racism, subtle in application, often appears hidden by norms of association, affiliation, group membership and/or identity. As such, covert racism is often excused or confused with mechanisms of exclusion and inclusion, ritual and ceremony, acceptance and rejection. Covert racism operates as a boundary keeping mechanism whose primary purpose is to maintain social distance between racial majorities and racial minorities. Part of the Studies in Critical Social Science (SCSS) book series.
CALL FOR PARTICIPATION
AHS Annual Meeting
November 7 – 11, 2012
When Race and Class Still Matters

“When climbing a great hill, one finds there are many more hills to climb” (Nelson Mandela).

Doubletree Hotel 315 4th Avenue North
Nashville, Tennessee

The keynote address at the 2012 meeting will be delivered by Michelle Alexander the author of The New Jim Crow: mass incarceration in the age of color blindness. Professor Alexander’s book was the co-winner of the 2010 AHS book award. The activist luncheon speaker will be Professor Emeritus of Africana Studies at Tennessee State University. We invite our members—and all people of good will inclined toward peace and justice—to join us for our 2012 meeting. We invite proposals for papers or sessions that feature scholarly work, reflections on teaching and activism for social change, book discussions, film screenings, music or other forms of creative expression. Papers should try to fit the conference theme.

Proposal DEADLINE: July 15, 2012
For more information or to submit a proposal, contact Kathleen Fitzgerald, Program Chair (kfitzger@loyno.edu; 504-865-2574) or Deborah Burris-Kitchen, 2012 AHS President (dburriskitchen@tnstate.edu; 615-963-7648)

BLACK WOMEN GENDER & FAMILIES
Call for Papers

Black Women, Gender & Families invites submissions for consideration in upcoming issues. Authors are encouraged to visit the journal's web site at: http://www.press.uillinois.edu/journals/bwgf/submissions.html

BWGF is an interdisciplinary, generalist journal that publishes original theoretical and empirical research that centers the study of black women and other women of color, gender, families, and communities. Within this framework, BWGF encourages a range of theoretical and empirical research from the social and behavioral sciences, history, and humanities, including comparative and transnational research, and analyses of domestic policies within the U.S. The journal has a rolling submission policy and BWGF editors invite you to try out our new electronic manuscript submission system. This secure, personalized resource will allow you to track your manuscript through each step of the acceptance and production process. To set up your personal account and upload your submission, go to: http://caxton.press.illinois.edu/journals/ojs/index.php/bwgf/user/register

Black Women, Gender & Families is published semiannually by the University of Illinois Press. It is distributed globally by the Press, the JSTOR Current Scholarship Program, and Project MUSE. BWGF is available electronically to subscribers at http://www.jstor.org/r/illinois/bwgf.
Registration Open for: 13th Annual White Privilege Conference

**THEME:** Intersectionality: Vision, Commitment, and Sustainable Partnerships  
**DATE:** March 28-31, 2012  
**LOCATION:** Albuquerque Convention Center in Albuquerque, New Mexico  
In Collaboration with: New Mexico Equity and Social Justice Alliance  
Sponsored in part by the University of New Mexico Division for Equity and Inclusion and the Office of the Provost.

**KEYNOTES:**  
**Heidi Beirich,** Director of Research, Southern Poverty Law Center  
**Kimberle Williams Crenshaw,** Professor of Law at UCLA and Columbia Law School  
**Jane K. Fernandes,** University of North Carolina at Asheville, Provost and Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs  
**Mary Romero,** Professor and Faculty Head of Justice Studies and Social Inquiry at Arizona State University  
**Charlene Teters,** National Coalition on Racism in Sports and the MediaChair, Studio Art Dept., Institute of American Indian Arts  
**Angela Davis.**

A special Pre-conference dinner - 3rd Annual Presidential Luminaria Awards and Diversity Celebration Dinner, featuring keynote Angela Davis, Wed. March 28th

Tickets will go on sale soon. For more information, please visit [https://diverse.unm.edu/awards/presidential-luminaria-awards](https://diverse.unm.edu/awards/presidential-luminaria-awards); Sponsored by the University of New Mexico Division for Equity and Inclusion in collaboration with the WPC (separate registration/fee required - tickets on sale soon!).

**Registration & Lodging Rates, Sponsorship Opportunities & more information at:**  
[www.whiteprivilegeconference.com](http://www.whiteprivilegeconference.com)

Help us spread the word: request flyers, save the date postcards, promotional DVD’s [http://www.uccs.edu/%7Ewpc/WPCVideoPromo.htm](http://www.uccs.edu/%7Ewpc/WPCVideoPromo.htm) from mjones15@uccs.edu
MEMBER EDITORIALS

“When We All Become the Immigration Police”

By Helen B. Marrow

Note: This report was originally posted on December 19, 2011 on the Latino Decisions blog at latinodecisions.com. Any authors who would like to showcase their research through Latino Decisions can contact Gabe Sanchez at sanchezg@unm.edu.

In July 2011, Governor of Alabama Robert Bentley signed into law a sweeping new anti-immigration bill. Hailed by Republican lawmakers as the “harshest” in the country, House Bill 56 went far beyond Arizona’s Senate Bill 1070, which had made national headlines in 2010.

But on September 28, 2011, U.S. District Court Judge Sharon Blackburn blocked the first six provisions in the bill, including ones that made it a state crime for unauthorized immigrants to apply for or solicit work, made it unlawful to conceal, harbor, shield, or transport unauthorized immigrants, and prohibited unauthorized immigrant students from attending public colleges. Two of the most controversial of the remaining provisions were later enjoined by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit – one that required public schools to track the immigration status of students, and the other that allowed the state to charge someone who fails to produce proof of legal status with a misdemeanor criminal offense.

But the appellate court left in place the remaining provisions. The ninth provision – unofficially referred to as the “papers please” clause, because it allows state and local police to inquire into the immigration status of anyone stopped or arrested if an officer has a “reasonable” suspicion” that the person is unauthorized – remains controversial because an injunction against its counterpart in Arizona’s SB 1070 was previously upheld by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, and is now heading to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The tenth and eleventh provisions – the former denying unauthorized immigrations access to the courts to enforce contracts, and the latter making it a felony for unauthorized immigrants to enter or attempt to enter into business transactions with state or local governments – are even more controversial. They effectively expand the range of what is considered “illegal” behavior, not just by unauthorized immigrants by also U.S. citizens, into new territory.

As Joan Friedland (2011) notes, according to the tenth provision (Section 27), an unauthorized immigrant can enter into a contract but have no legal means to enforce it – if, for instance, an employer fails to pay for work accomplished or overtime completed, or if a landlord fails to keep a rental property in working condition. Likewise, a U.S. citizen landlord can enter into a contract with an unauthorized immigrant but have no legal means to enforce it – if, for instance, the immigrant fails to pay rent or adhere to the provisions of a lease.
According to the eleventh provision (Section 30), an unauthorized immigrant can neither enter nor even attempt to enter into business transactions with state or local governments. And while U.S. District Court Judge Sharon Blackburn defined a “business transaction” more narrowly to include only licensing and commercial activities, the provision itself defines it more broadly – as “any transaction between a person and the state or a political subdivision of the state”. Indeed, some local governments have already applied the law to all dealings with state and local government entities, and others have decided that the law limits their provision of public services such as utilities. The town of Allgood, Alabama has interpreted HB 56 to require all water customers to provide an Alabama’s driver’s license or an Alabama picture ID in order to keep their current water service. Jefferson County, Alabama has also interpreted the law to require proof of lawful presence for registering a mobile home, including for obtaining the decal proof of payment of property tax. This provision is so controversial that just this week U.S. District Court Judge Myron Thompson temporarily enjoined its enforcement regarding mobile home owners, arguing that it violates the Fair Housing Act (Hoy 2011)

Whatever happens to the legal fates of Arizona SB 1070 and Alabama HB 56, they highlight a dangerous new trend of what I call bureaucratic and civil cross-deputization.

What do I mean by this? On its own, “cross-deputization” is the official term used to describe what is happening under law enforcement provisions like the ninth one in HB 56, when state and local police become authorized to engage in activities related to federal immigration enforcement. For much of the last two centuries, state and local policing has been considered as separate from our federal immigration regime. But beginning in 1996, the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) added Section 287(g) to the Immigration and Nationality Act, vertically integrating the project of immigration enforcement. Section 287(g) authorized U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to enter into memoranda of agreement with state and local law enforcement agencies to train selected state and local officers to perform certain functions of immigration officers, at their own cost and under the supervision of federal ICE officers. Functions include searching selected federal databases and conducting interviews to assist in identifying those individuals who are in the country illegally.

Thus, under 287(g) memoranda of agreement, an increasing number of state and local law enforcement officers have become cross-deputized as federal immigration agents: they now have direct access to ICE databases and can act in the stead of ICE agencies by processing aliens for removal, which goes beyond their previous ability to communicate indirectly with ICE regarding the immigration status of individuals, or to otherwise cooperate indirectly with ICE in identification and removal of aliens not lawfully present in the United States. Moreover, the 287(g) program is just one of 14 covered by the umbrella of ICE’s Agreements of Cooperation in Communities to Enhance Safety and Security. In fact, a new ICE Secure Communities plan, which is intended to take advantage of the “full interoperability” of the federal government’s biometric identification systems to identify and remove “criminal illegal aliens”, is projected to be made available to all of the nation’s 1,200 state and federal prisons and 3,100 local jails by the end of 2013 (Rodríguez et al. 2010). Under this plan, state and local law enforcement officers will become even more strongly cross-deputized with the powers of federal immigration agents: they will be able to check all detainees’ fingerprints, and...
and thereby their immigration status and prior immigration violations, against FBI and DHS records as part of routine booking processes.

Nonetheless, the ninth provision of Alabama HB’s 56 is just one of many. Looking at HB 56’s provisions in their entirety, and comparing them to those in anti-immigrant provisions and bills passed in other states and localities nationwide, suggests a broader trend toward cross-deputization afoot. This trend involves not only law enforcement officers, who are indeed uniquely authorized among public workers to employ the state’s coercive power. It also involves a range of the kinds of other “street-level bureaucrats” – such teachers, school and university administrators, healthcare providers, social welfare workers, court officials, and municipal service providers.

For example, it is school teachers and university administrators who find themselves on the front line of immigration policing when local ordinances prohibit unauthorized immigrant students from attending public colleges, or when state bills require public schools to track the immigration status of their students (which, by the way, is not just for “fiscal analysis” purposes only, but rather for an ultimate purpose of trying to prove that their enrollment is an economic burden on U.S. students and taxpayers, so that Plyler v. Doe can be re-challenged in court). Likewise, it is healthcare providers who find themselves on the front line of immigration policing when local ordinances – like the one passed by Alamance County Commissioners in North Carolina in 2008 – prohibit them from offering nonemergency services to all unauthorized immigrants. And it is court personnel and municipal service providers, respectively, who find themselves on the front line of immigration policing when state bills such as Alabama HB 56 deny courts the ability to enforce contracts involving unauthorized immigrants, or turn business transactions between unauthorized immigrants and state or local government entities into a felony.

In fact, on the ground level it is precisely these kinds of street-level bureaucrats who are resisting politicians’ efforts to cross-deputize their work and roles vis-à-vis immigrants. Sure, some welcome and enforce such efforts. But by and large, my research in rural North Carolina finds that street-level bureaucrats are more likely to resist bureaucratic cross-deputization than to embrace it. We can see elements of this resistance elsewhere in the country, too. Alabama school superintendents and principals issued public service announcements and hosted community forums following the two court rulings around HB 56, in order to try and reassure anxious parents that they and their children would not be reported to immigration officials for having unauthorized status if the kids attended school (Chishti and Bergeron 2011). In 2006, the Police Chiefs of major U.S. cities issued a set of public recommendations regarding local police involvement in federal immigration policing, arguing that they should focus their efforts on the service-oriented mission of community policing rather than on the regulatory-oriented mission of immigration enforcement (MCC 2006). And healthcare professionals in North Carolina fought against Alamance County’s restrictions, emphasizing the confidentiality of medical records as a central tenet of health care providers’ code of ethics, and the importance of serving unauthorized immigrants to improving total community health.
many of these street-level bureaucrats, the professional mission of improving a community’s health and well-being encourages service provision, not regulation. Similarly, the definition of their client bases often extends to all residents in the “local community”, regardless of citizenship or legal status. For others, sheer discomfort over the complex moral dilemmas raised by having to carry out the job of immigration enforcement becomes too strong.

But it isn’t just street-level bureaucrats, as the public arms of the state, who have become implicated in this new trend toward cross-deputization. The first five provisions of HB 56 actually targeted employers, including private ones, as well as all state residents, regardless of their occupations. In this sense, the trend toward cross-deputization evident in HB 56 is not just bureaucratic but also civil. In other words, I argue that it is intended to turn all members of the surrounding civil society, not just local and state law enforcement officers or other public bureaucrats, into the immigration police. Perhaps this is why HB 56’s fifth provision – that which made it unlawful to conceal, harbor, shield, or transport unauthorized immigrants – strikes so many of us as problematic, and why it garnered so much opposition, especially from religious leaders (who, not coincidentally, consider “harboring” and “shielding” their flocks from harm to be a positive part of their personal and professional calling). Often the very civilians who support immigration enforcement in the abstract, as political scientist Antje Ellerman (2006) has shown in Germany, struggle much more visibly when they have to become physical witness to it.

Recovering some historical memory would be extremely helpful to combating this trend. Before the mid-1970s, sociologist Cybelle Fox (2009) shows us that unauthorized immigrants were not automatically rendered ineligible for federally-funded public health insurance and social welfare programs. Before 1986, sociologist Douglas Massey and his colleagues (2002) remind us that it was not illegal for employers, whether private or public, to hire unauthorized immigrants. And before the 1990s and 2000s (by most state laws) and 2005 (via the REAL ID Act of 2005), it was not illegal to issue driver’s licenses to unauthorized immigrants.

We have come a long way, then, in making life hell not only for unauthorized immigrants, but also for ourselves – as the collective range of employers, street-level bureaucrats, and everyday citizens who must now bear witness to immigrants’ struggles in the face of ever-restrictive policies like Arizona’s SB 1070 and Alabama’s HB 56. Bureaucratic and civil cross-deputization is dangerous not only because it puts unauthorized immigrants at risk of destitute poverty, family dissolution, and political disenfranchisement. It also puts the rest of us on the verge of becoming active “police agents” in a country that increasingly resembles a police state to immigrants and their families.

This is not a hopeful vision. We would do well to have a serious discussion about the host of ethical and pragmatic questions this trend raises before we continue moving down this path.

References


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**Helen B. Marrow, Ph.D.** is an Assistant Professor in the Departments of Sociology and Latin American Studies at Tufts University. She is winner of the 2008 Best Dissertation Award from the American Sociological Association and author of *New Destination Dreaming: Immigration, Race, and Legal Status in the Rural American South* (Stanford University Press, 2011).
New Voices Pittsburgh

New Voices Pittsburgh (NVP) was founded in 2004 by La’Tasha D. Mayes, Bekezela Mguni, Lois “Toni” McClendon and Maria Nicole Smith to organize women of color to attend the March for Women’s Lives in Washington, DC. Since then, it has grown into a thriving grassroots Human Rights organization for women of color, led by women of color. NVP is grounded in a Reproductive Justice framework, which is an “innovative model for engaging women of color in community organizing for lasting social change.”

For New Voices, “Reproductive Justice is (1) a social change movement led by women of color; (2) a theory of reproductive freedom for all people; and (3) an everyday way of life that affirms the multiplicity of our identity. We believe that all people should control all choices about our bodies, sexuality, gender, work and reproduction.” NVP is a groundbreaking organization building a local movement with women of color and allies in the Greater Pittsburgh Region. Operating within the Reproductive Justice framework, New Voices Pittsburgh works to address human rights issues by creating social, economic and political opportunities for women of color. NVP “seek(s) to achieve the complete physical, emotional, spiritual, political, economic, environmental and social well-being of women of color, our families and our communities.”

NVP serves women of color primarily ages 12-35. Their primary constituencies are young women of color 12-18, LGBTQ people of color and incarcerated women. The organization’s current programs include Sister Insider Project™, Environmental Justice Project and Voices Your Vote! Project™. Their campaigns include the FOCUS on Women, Raising Women's Voices for the Health Care We Need (www.raisingwomensvoices.net <http://www.raisingwomensvoices.net>) and Trust Black Women (www.trustblackwomen.org <http://www.trustblackwomen.org> ).

New Voices Pittsburgh is celebrating the 5th year of Women of Color HERStory Month®, a city-wide celebration in the City of Pittsburgh between February 15 - March 15. The signature events include the Women of Color Political Lunch™, Kinks, Locks & Twists: Environmental & Reproductive Justice Conference™ and our Living Our Legacy™ 8th Anniversary Celebration & Fundraiser. This Summer, New Voices Pittsburgh hosts the 5th Annual LGBTQ Women of Color Reproductive Justice Series and this Winter, World AIDS Day 2012.

Continued Next Page….
Community Corner Continued...

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Announcements

• Catherine Bliss has been appointed Howard Hughes Medical Institute Postdoctoral Fellow at Alpert Medical School and the Cogut Center for the Humanities and Social Sciences, Brown University.

• Ashley Rondini (Brandeis University, Ph.D. 2010), who recently served as the 2010-2011 American Sociological Association Sydney S. Spivack Post-Doctoral Congressional Fellow in Washington D.C., has been appointed to the position of Assistant Professor of Sociology at Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky as of Fall 2011.

• Antwan Jones received the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation grant.

• Jennifer Hamer was recently promoted to Full Professor and, in January 2012, moved from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign to the Department of American Studies at the University of Kansas.

• Jiannbin Lee Shiao has begun serving as Deputy Editor for Sociological Perspectives under its incoming co-editors. SP is the official journal of the Pacific Sociological Association.

• Enid Logan was promoted to Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Minnesota in 2011.
FROM THE EDITOR

As you can see this issue of Remarks is full of wonderful section information—I am very excited about the level of participation and I hope it will continue! Thanks to everyone who contributed to this issue of Remarks, your input makes my job so much easier.

Please remember, when you send information as an attachment make sure that it is in Word or plain text—please no pdf files. And, as always, please send content exactly as you would like it to be announced, and if you are sending publication information please include full citation information. Lastly, if you have a new book and there is a particular photo of the cover, or description of the book you would like included, send them to me in a Word document. I am generally able to locate book photos and descriptions on publishers’ websites—but if you have a preference about how your book is represented in Remarks, I am happy to use what you send!

I want to call attention to the editorial in this issue by our colleague Helen Marrow: thank you Dr. Marrow for your important insights. I also want to encourage all our members to think about contributing editorial pieces to Remarks. Our newsletter provides a wonderful opportunity to communicate with one another concerning the issues that are important and relevant to both each other, as scholars, and the communities we study. Just as an example, this year’s 2012 presidential elections promises to raise critical issues for communities of color, and political discourses filled with racialized messages ripe for deconstruction! Please feel free to utilize Remarks as a space to comment on these issues so that we can collectively benefit from one another’s thoughtful ideas. Please note that editorials that are published in other venues (blogs and/or press outlets) require editorial permission for reproduction in Remarks. However, as you can see on page 9, I have included announcements of member editorials in other publications, so if you publish an editorial elsewhere let me know and I will include an announcement in Remarks.

I wish you all a productive and enjoyable Spring semester!

—Wendy Leo Moore

Remarks is edited by Wendy Leo Moore
If you have comments, concerns, or ideas for future issues, please contact Wendy at wlmoore@tamu.edu.